

D0 Dimuon Asymmetry in $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ Mixing and Constraints on New Physics

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We study the consequences of the large dimuon asymmetry observed at D0. Physics beyond the standard model (SM) in $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing is required to explain the data. We first present a detailed analysis for model independent constraints on physics beyond the SM, and then study the implications for theoretical models which modify the SM results in different ways, such as Z' with FCNC and R-parity violating SUSY contributions.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The D0 Collaboration, with 6.1 fb^{-1} of data, has recently reported evidence for an anomalously large CP violation in the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry [1] which is attributed to semileptonic decays of b hadrons defined by

$$A_{\text{sl}}^b \equiv \frac{N_b^{++} - N_b^{--}}{N_b^{++} + N_b^{--}}, \quad (1)$$

where N_b^{++} (N_b^{--}) is the number of events with two b hadrons ($b \bar{b}$) decaying semileptonically into $\mu^+ \mu^+ X$ ($\mu^- \mu^- X$). The D0 result [1], $A_{\text{sl}}^b = -(9.57 \pm 2.51 \pm 1.46) \times 10^{-3}$ with the first error being statistical and the second systematic, is 3.2σ away from the standard model (SM) prediction of -0.2×10^{-3} [2].

A_{sl}^b is related to the asymmetries $a_{\text{sl}}^{d,s}$ in B_d and B_s decays by

$$A_{\text{sl}}^b = \frac{f_d Z_d a_{\text{sl}}^d + f_s Z_s a_{\text{sl}}^s}{f_d Z_d + f_s Z_s}, \quad (2)$$

where $Z_q = 1/(1 - y_q^2) - 1/(1 + x_q^2)$ with $y_q = \Delta\Gamma_q/2\Gamma_q$ and $x_q = \Delta M_q/\Gamma_q$, and f_d and f_s stand for the fragmentation fractions for $\bar{b} \rightarrow B_d$ and $\bar{b} \rightarrow B_s$, respectively. Using known values of [1, 3] $f_d = 0.323 \pm 0.037$ and $f_s = 0.118 \pm 0.015$, $x_d = 0.774 \pm 0.008$ and $y_d = 0$, and $x_s = 26.2 \pm 0.5$ and $y_s = 0.046 \pm 0.027$, one has

$$A_{\text{sl}}^b = (0.506 \pm 0.043)a_{\text{sl}}^d + (0.494 \pm 0.043)a_{\text{sl}}^s. \quad (3)$$

In the above a_{sl}^q is the “wrong-charge” asymmetry,

$$a_{\text{sl}}^q \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q \rightarrow \mu^+ X) - \Gamma(B_q \rightarrow \mu^- X)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q \rightarrow \mu^+ X) + \Gamma(B_q \rightarrow \mu^- X)}. \quad (4)$$

Using the current experimental value [1, 4] $a_{\text{sl}}^d = -0.0047 \pm 0.0046$ which is consistent with zero and also with the SM prediction [2] $a_{\text{sl}}^d = (-4.8_{-1.2}^{+1.0}) \times 10^{-4}$ within errors, one requires [1]

$$a_{\text{sl}}^s = -0.0146 \pm 0.0075, \quad (5)$$

to obtain the D0 value of A_{sl}^b . This value is much larger than the SM prediction [2] $(2.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$ for a_{sl}^s .

The CDF [5] measurement of A_{sl}^b , using only 1.6 fb^{-1} of data, has a central value which is positive, $A_{\text{sl}}^b = (8.0 \pm 9.0 \pm 6.8) \times 10^{-3}$, but is still compatible with the D0 measurement at the 1.5σ level because its uncertainties are 4 times larger than those of D0. Combining in quadrature (including the systematic errors) the D0 and CDF results for A_{sl}^b , one finds $A_{\text{sl}}^b \simeq -(8.5 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-3}$ which is still 3σ away from the SM value.

D0 [6] also performed a direct measurement of a_{sl}^s , but the result does not show any deviation from the SM, although the error bars are quite large: $a_{\text{sl}}^s = -(1.7 \pm 9.1_{-1.5}^{+1.4}) \times 10^{-3}$. This value is much smaller than the one given in Eq. (5). We could combine all these results to obtain an average value $(a_{\text{sl}}^s)_{\text{ave}} \approx -(12.7 \pm 5.0) \times 10^{-3}$.

Even though the inclusion of the CDF dimuon asymmetry and the D0 semileptonic wrong-charge asymmetry reduces the deviation in a_{sl}^s derived from the D0 dimuon asymmetry, the above result is still about 2.5σ away from the SM value [2] of $(a_{\text{sl}}^s)_{\text{SM}}$. If confirmed, it is an

indication of new physics beyond the SM [7–21]. Several theoretical attempts to explain the data have been made [14–21].

We note that there could be charm contamination. It is known that there is $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing, and this will modify the asymmetry measured by D0 unless D mesons are completely eliminated as a possible source of muons in their data sample. To take this contamination into account one would add terms proportional to $f_u^c Z_u^c$, related to charm contribution, to the formula in Eq. (2). Here Z_u^c is analogous to Z_i and is determined by the $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing parameters x_u and y_u , and f_u^c is the fraction of direct D^0 and \bar{D}^0 production in $p\bar{p}$ collisions. Using current values [22] of $x_u = (0.98^{+0.24}_{-0.26})\%$ and $y_u = (0.83 \pm 0.16)\%$ for $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing, the factor Z_u^c can be determined. With the central values we obtain $Z_u^c/Z_d \approx 7.2$, which is a large number. In order to obtain a reliable result, the parameter f_u^c should be carefully evaluated for the muon selection criteria. With a non-zero f_u^c , and small CP violation in $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing, the asymmetry will be diluted making the deviation from the SM even more severe.

II. CONSTRAINTS ON NEW PHYSICS PARAMETERS

The required value for a_{sl}^s is much larger than the SM prediction. Attributing the observed excess to a contribution from $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing, one needs to explain what type of new physics can produce the value $(a_{\text{sl}}^s)_{\text{ave}} \approx -(12.7 \pm 5.0) \times 10^{-3}$. Theoretically, in terms of the mixing parameters in the $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ system, to a very good approximation a_{sl}^s is given by [2]

$$a_{\text{sl}}^s = \frac{|\Gamma_s^{12}|}{|M_s^{12,SM}|} \frac{\sin \phi_s}{|\Delta_s|} = (4.97 \pm 0.94) \times 10^{-3} \frac{\sin \phi_s}{|\Delta_s|}. \quad (6)$$

where Δ_s and the phase ϕ_s are defined by, $M_s^{12} = M_s^{12,SM} + M_s^{12,NP} = M_s^{12,SM} \Delta_s = |M_s^{12,SM}| |\Delta_s| e^{i\phi_s}$. We adopt the phase convention that Γ_s^{12} is real.

Since the SM prediction for $\Delta M_s \approx 2|M_s^{12}|$ agrees with data well, $|\Delta_s|$ is only allowed to vary in a limited region, 0.92 ± 0.32 fixed by the experimental value [3] $\Delta M_s = (17.77 \pm 0.12)ps^{-1}$ and the SM prediction [2] $(19.30 \pm 6.74)ps^{-1}$. In order to reproduce the D0 result, it would seem naively that $\sin \phi_s$ would have to exceed the physical range $|\sin \phi_s| < 1$, as one needs $\sin \phi_s = -2.56 \pm 1.16$. This situation calls for a more careful analysis considering ϕ_s and $|\Delta_s|$ simultaneously. Here we wish to point out that Eq. (6) is only an approximation, and we now review the derivation of the exact formula for the asymmetry.

Denoting the element in the Hamiltonian responsible for $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing by $M_s^{12} - i\Gamma_s^{12}/2$, and working in a basis where $-\Gamma_s^{12} = |\Gamma_s^{12}|$ is positive real, one can write the same element as $|M_s^{12}|e^{i\phi_s} + i|\Gamma_s^{12}|/2$ (this is equivalent to defining $\phi_s = \arg(-M_s^{12}/\Gamma_s^{12})$). We have

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta M_s + i\Delta\Gamma_s/2 &= 2\sqrt{(M_s^{12} - i\Gamma_s^{12}/2)(M_s^{12*} - i\Gamma_s^{12*}/2)}, \\ \Delta M_s \Delta\Gamma_s &= 4|M_s^{12}||\Gamma_s^{12}| \cos \phi_s, \quad \Delta M_s^2 - \Delta\Gamma_s^2/4 = 4(|M_s^{12}|^2 - |\Gamma_s^{12}|^2/4).\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

Note that the above definitions of ΔM_s and $\Delta\Gamma_s$ are the same as those in Ref. [1].

Further defining $w_s = 2|M_s^{12}|/\Gamma_s$, and $z_s = |\Gamma_s^{12}|/\Gamma_s$, we have

$$w_s^2 - z_s^2 = x_s^2 - y_s^2, \quad w_s z_s \cos \phi_s = x_s y_s, \quad (8)$$

which lead to

$$\begin{aligned}w_s^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x_s^2 - y_s^2 + \sqrt{(x_s^2 - y_s^2)^2 + \frac{4x_s^2 y_s^2}{\cos^2 \phi_s}} \right), \\ z_s^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(y_s^2 - x_s^2 + \sqrt{(x_s^2 - y_s^2)^2 + \frac{4x_s^2 y_s^2}{\cos^2 \phi_s}} \right).\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

The asymmetry a_{sl}^s in terms of w_s , z_s and $\sin \phi_s$ is given by [9]

$$\begin{aligned}a_{\text{sl}}^s &= \frac{2w_s z_s \sin \phi_s}{w_s^2 + z_s^2} = \frac{\sin \phi_s}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(x_s^2 - y_s^2)^2}{4x_s^2 y_s^2} \cos^2 \phi_s}} \\ &= \frac{\sin \phi_s}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(1 - (\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Delta M_s)^2)^2}{4(\Delta\Gamma_s/2\Delta M_s)^2} \cos^2 \phi_s}}.\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

The fact that $w_s \gg z_s$ allows one to write an approximate formula

$$a_{\text{sl}}^s \approx \frac{2z_s}{w_s} \sin \phi_s = \frac{|\Gamma_s^{12}|}{|M_s^{12}|} \sin \phi_s. \quad (11)$$

This is the formula that is often used and given in Eq. (6).

A careful expansion of a_{sl}^s in terms of x_s and y_s , reveals that

$$a_{\text{sl}}^s = \begin{cases} \frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s} \tan \phi_s & \frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s} \ll \cos \phi_s \\ \sin \phi_s & \frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Delta M_s} \gg \cos \phi_s \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Note that the asymmetry can be as large as order one for fixed ΔM_s and $\Delta\Gamma_s$.

In the SM, the phase in $M_s^{12,SM}$ is [2] 0.0041 ± 0.0014 which is too small to play a substantial role in explaining the large asymmetry observed. New physics beyond the SM

may induce large CP violating phases and also change the magnitudes for both M_s^{12} and Γ_s^{12} .

We now consider the constraints on the new physics contribution to $M_s^{12,NP} = |M_s^{12,NP}|e^{i\phi_{NP}}$ assuming that there is no alteration to the SM prediction for Γ_s^{12} . Defining $R = |M_s^{12,NP}|/|M_s^{12,SM}|$ and neglecting the small phase in $M_s^{12,SM}$, we can solve for $\sin \phi_s$ and Δ_s ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \phi_s}{|\Delta_s|} &= \frac{R \sin \phi_{NP}}{(1 + 2R \cos \phi_{NP} + R^2)} , \\ |\Delta_s| &= (1 + 2R \cos \phi_{NP} + R^2)^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Whether there are physical solutions for R and ϕ_{NP} , should be analyzed using the above equations with the constraints for $\sin \phi_s/|\Delta_s|$ and $|\Delta_s|$ in the ranges (-2.56 ± 1.16) and (0.92 ± 0.32) , respectively.

In Fig.1 we show the ranges for $|\Delta_s|$ and R for a given value of $\delta \equiv \sin \phi_s/|\Delta_s| = a_{sl}^s/4.97 \times 10^{-3}$ (or $a_{sl}^s = 4.97 \times 10^{-3}\delta$) as a function of $\sin \phi_{NP}$. Since D0 data requires that the asymmetry a_{sl}^s be negative, this restricts $\sin \phi_{NP}$ to be negative too. One can then see in which quadrant should ϕ_{NP} be in order to reproduce the data. To obtain a large size for δ , a lower value of $|\Delta_s|$ is preferred, therefore the solution with $\cos \phi_s < 0$ is preferred.

From the figures, we see that it is not possible for δ to get down to the central value -2.56 as this would require a value for $|\Delta_s|$ below its one sigma lower bound. We have checked that in order to have solution within the one σ region of $|\Delta_s|$, δ can at most go down to -1.6 . To have δ reach the D0 central value it is also necessary to modify Γ_s^{12} . The analysis, in general, will now be different [9]. However, since $|M_s^{12}|$ is much larger than $|\Gamma_s^{12}|$, the change of Γ_s^{12} needed can be easily accommodated in Eq. (6) by multiplying by a factor $\theta = |\Gamma_s^{12}|/|\Gamma_{12}^{12,SM}|$ and modifying the phase ϕ_s to include the contribution from Γ_s^{12} . The value for a_{sl}^s is then scaled by a factor θ . The central value of the D0 asymmetry is then obtained with θ around 1.6, which is allowed by the experimental data on $\Delta\Gamma_s$. It should be noted that the usually quoted value for Γ_s^{12} is from short distance SM contribution [2], there may be long distance contributions which modify the value. A larger than SM short distance contribution to Γ_s^{12} is still a possibility. However, it is difficult to reliably calculate the long distance contribution. It is also possible that a large Γ_s^{12} is due to new physics beyond the SM [8, 11, 14].

When we go beyond the SM, new contributions are in general not known. It is therefore desirable to use experimentally measurable quantities as much as possible. The exact formula in Eq. (10) allows one to predict a_{sl}^s using the measured values x_s and y_s , and a theoretically unknown phase ϕ_s . Taking the experimental values [3] $x_s = 26.2 \pm 0.5$ and $y_s = 0.046 \pm 0.027$, one can ask what theoretical values for $|M_s^{12}|$, $|\Gamma_s^{12}|$ and $\sin \phi_s$ are needed. We show the results in Fig.2.

The central value of dimuon asymmetry can be reproduced with $\sin \phi_s$ around - 0.96, and z_s around 0.16. This implies that Γ_s^{12} is a factor of 3 larger than the usual SM short distance contribution.

III. IMPLICATIONS FOR BEYOND SM MODEL PARAMETERS

In order to reproduce the anomalously large dimuon asymmetry observed by D0, new physics beyond the SM is needed. There are different ways in which the dimuon asymmetry in $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ can be affected. For example Z' models with tree level FCNC [9, 23, 24] can easily induce a large modification for M^{12} , but have little effect on Γ_s^{12} . R-parity violating interactions in SUSY models can also have tree level FCNC. Besides modifying M^{12} , they can induce modifications in Γ_s^{12} [11]. However, taking into account new constraints from various experimental data [9, 11, 23–26], it is difficult to generate sizeable modifications in Γ^{12} ¹. In the following we discuss these two types of models and their contributions to M_s^{12} and Γ_s^{12} , taking into account constraints from other possible data, in some detail.

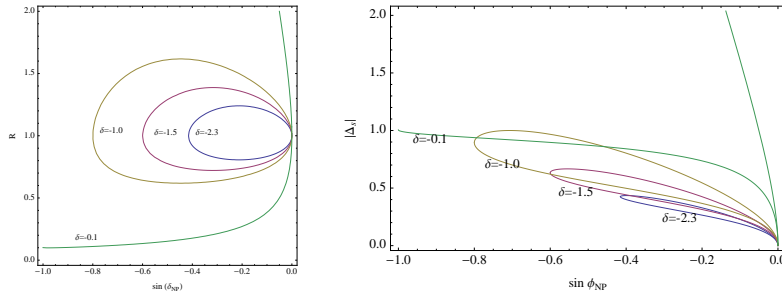


FIG. 1: R and $|\Delta_s|$ as functions of $\sin \phi_{NP}$ for representative values of δ . All curves use the central value for $M^{12,SM}$.

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A. Z' model with FCNC

In general a Z' can couple to quarks with FCNC of the form [24]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g}{2c_W} \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu (a_{ij} P_L + b_{ij} P_R) q_j Z'_\mu. \quad (14)$$

In Z' models, the new contributions to M_s^{12} happen at tree-level, whereas the modification of Γ_s^{12} only occurs at the loop level and is therefore a smaller effect. We will concentrate on the tree level Z' exchange contribution to M_s^{12} with constraints on the parameters from other processes [23–25]. We begin from the known contribution to M_{12} from Z' exchange [24],

$$\begin{aligned} M_s^{12, Z'} = & \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_Z^2}{m_{Z'}^2} \eta_{Z'}^{6/23} \frac{1}{3} f_{B_s}^2 M_{B_s} B_{B_s} (a_{sb}^2 + b_{sb}^2) \\ & + \eta_{Z'}^{-3/23} \frac{1}{2} a_{sb} b_{sb} (2\epsilon - 3) + \frac{2}{3} (\eta_{Z'}^{-3/23} - \eta_{Z'}^{-30/23}) \frac{1}{4} a_{sb} b_{sb} (1 - 6\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $\eta_{Z'} \equiv \alpha_s(m_{Z'})/\alpha_s(\mu)$ is a QCD correction resulting from the running scale from $m_{Z'}$ to $\mu = m_b$. B_{B_s} is the ratio between the matrix element $\langle \bar{B}_s | \bar{s} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 b \bar{s} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 b | \bar{B}_s \rangle$ and its value in factorization. Similarly, ϵ is defined as $\epsilon = (\tilde{B}_{LR}/B_{B_s})(m_{B_s}^2/(m_s + m_b)^2)$ where \tilde{B}_{LR} is the ratio between the matrix element $\langle \bar{B}_s | \bar{s} \gamma_5 b \bar{s} \gamma_5 b | \bar{B}_s \rangle$ and its value in factorization. When needed, we will use $\epsilon = 1$ in our numerical results.

Using the central value from lattice calculation [27] $f_{B_s} \sqrt{B_{B_s}} = 270$ MeV, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_s = & 1 + 6.8 \times 10^4 \left(\frac{m_Z}{m_{Z'}} \right)^2 \\ & \times \left(a_{sb}^2 + b_{sb}^2 + \eta_{Z'}^{-3/23} \frac{1}{2} a_{sb} b_{sb} (2\epsilon - 3) + \frac{2}{3} (\eta_{Z'}^{-3/23} - \eta_{Z'}^{-30/23}) \frac{1}{4} a_{sb} b_{sb} (1 - 6\epsilon) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

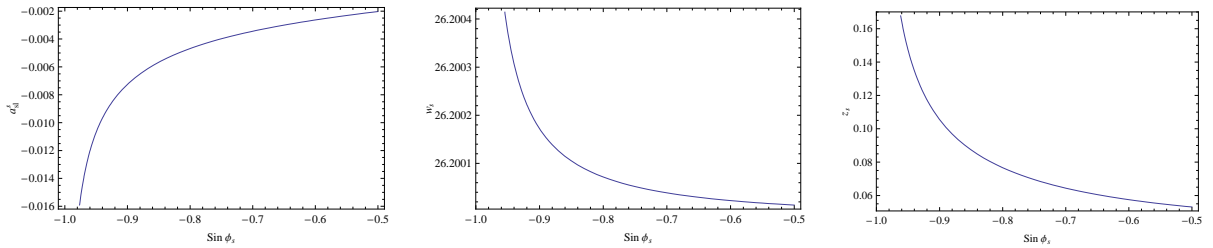


FIG. 2: From left to right a_{s1}^s , $w_s = 2|M_s^{12}|/\Gamma_s$ and $z_s = |\Gamma_s^{12}|/\Gamma_s$ as functions of $\sin \phi_s$ respectively.

In all cases we use the experimental central values $x_s = 26.2$ and $y_s = 0.046$.

To make sure that there are solutions for the required value of a_{sl}^s determined from D0 data, we take a case with $b_{sb} = 0$ for illustration. In this case we have

$$R = 6.8 \times 10^4 \left(\frac{m_Z}{m_{Z'}} \right)^2 |a_{sb}|^2, \quad \phi_{NP} = 2arg(a_{sb}) . \quad (17)$$

As we have discussed earlier, within the one σ allowed region for $|\Delta_s|$ it is not possible to obtain the D0 central value for a_{sl}^s . To illustrate the range of a_{sl}^s that can be obtained with this model, we consider a few specific values of $\delta = \sin \phi_s / |\Delta_s|$ and restrict $|\Delta_s|$ to be within its one σ allowed region.

A solution with an asymmetry within one σ of the D0 result requires δ to be less than -1.4. For illustration we take $\delta = -1.5$ (corresponding to a_{sl}^s in the range of $(-0.78 \sim -6.0) \times 10^{-3}$). With $\delta = -1.5$, $\sin \phi_{NP}$ is restricted to be in the range $-0.39 \sim -0.59$ and the corresponding range for R is $1.37 \sim 0.91$, as can be seen in Figure 1. If the large asymmetry observed by D0 is confirmed, the new physics parameters R and $\sin \phi_{NP}$ need to be in the above ranges. However, if it turns out that the asymmetry is smaller, one needs to use a smaller δ , in which case solutions are much easier to obtain. We will concentrate on the case with $\delta = -1.5$. Applying the above ranges of parameters to Eq. (17), we then have

$$\begin{aligned} arg(a_{sb}) \text{ is in the range: } & \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0.19 \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.31 \right) , \\ \frac{m_Z}{m_{Z'}} |a_{sb}| \text{ is in the range: } & (0.0036 \sim 0.0044) . \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

This range is comparable to other constraints on FCNC from non-universal Z' models [23], and in particular admits solutions with small $|a_{sb}|$, say of $O(10^{-2})$. We note that Z' couplings to $b\bar{s}$ quarks has very weak constraints from the decays $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $B_d \rightarrow K l^+ l^-$ which are much lower than values used above. In this case the Z' mass can be in the several hundreds of GeV, a region that can be studied at the LHC. We note that models with natural suppression of flavor changing couplings exist in the literature [25].

The case with $a_{sb} = 0$ is the same as the case discussed above, but with a_{sb} replaced by b_{sb} . If both a_{sb} and b_{sb} are non-zero, the analysis is more complicated. For example, for the special case with $a_{sb} = b_{sb}$ the contribution from Z' exchange to R is reduced by a factor of 0.6. This translates into the coupling, $a_{sb} = b_{sb}$, being enhanced by a factor 1.3 and the phase range being the same as in the $b_{sb} = 0$ case.

B. SUSY models with R-parity violation

We now discuss an example which can modify Γ_s^{12} , an R-parity violating (RPV) interaction in SUSY models. However, we find that existing constraints [26] will limit the effect to levels below what is required to explain the D0 data.

There are three types of *R*-Parity violating terms [28]: $\lambda_{ijk}/2L_L^i L_L^j E_R^{ck}$, $\lambda'_{ijk} L_L^i Q_L^j D_R^{ck}$, and $\lambda''_{ijk}/2U_R^i D_R^j D_R^{ck}$. Here i, j and k are the generation indices: L_L, Q_L, E_R, D_R and U_R are the left handed lepton, quark, right handed lepton, down-quark and up-quark fields, respective. ψ^c indicates the charge conjugated field of ψ . The contributions of these interactions to $\Delta\Gamma_s^{12}$ have been studied in detail [11]. It is found that these interactions can induce a non-zero M_s^{12} at tree level. There are also couplings that can induce a non-zero Γ_s^{12} at one loop level without tree level contributions to M_s^{12} .

The contributions to z_s can be grouped into several categories according to particles exchanged [11]. For λ' couplings, these contributions are: $z_s(SM - RPV)$ from interference between SM and R-parity violating interactions; $z_s(RPV - RPV, \nu)$ from exchanges of neutrinos and down-type squarks; $z_s(RPV - RPV, l)$ from exchanges of charged leptons and up-type squarks; $z_s(RPV - RPV, u)$ from exchanges of light up-type quarks and charged sleptons; and $z_s(RPV - RPV, d)$ from exchanges of light down-type quarks and sneutrinos. For λ'' couplings, the contributions are: $z_s(SM - RPV)$ from interference between SM and R-parity violating interactions; $z_s(RPV - RPV, u)$ from exchanges of up-type light quarks and down-type squarks; and $z_s(RPV - RPV, d)$ from exchanges of down-type light quarks and up-type squarks.

Although the couplings involved do not contribute to $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing at tree level, they contribute to various B decays, such as $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $B \rightarrow MM$ (where M is a light pseudoscalar meson). After applying these constraints, the most likely large contributions are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
z_s(SM - RPV) &= -13(\lambda'_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i23} + \lambda'_{i22}\lambda'^*_{i13}) \frac{(100GeV)^2}{m_{\tilde{e}_L^i}^2}, \\
z_s(RPV - RPV, d) &= -233 \times 28 \times \lambda'_{ijj'}\lambda'^*_{i23}\lambda'_{i'32}\lambda'^*_{i'jj'} \frac{(100GeV)^4}{m_{\tilde{\nu}_L^i}^2 m_{\tilde{\nu}_L^{i'}}^2}, \\
z_s(SM - RPV) &= -2.9\lambda''_{221}\lambda''^*_{231} \frac{(100GeV)^2}{m_{\tilde{d}_L^1}^2},
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

The constraints on these couplings that arise from B decays, assuming sparticles with mass 100 GeV, are [26], $|\lambda'_{i32}\lambda'^*_{i22}| \sim |\lambda'_{i23}\lambda'^*_{i22}| < 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$, $|\lambda'_{i13}\lambda'^*_{i22}| < 2.48 \times 10^{-3}$, and $|\lambda''_{221}\lambda''^*_{231}| < 10^{-2}$. These numbers constrain the three contributions in Eq. 19 to be less than 0.06, 0.03 and 0.03, respectively. All of them are smaller by factors of 3-5 than the $z_s \sim 0.16$ required to explain the D0 asymmetry. We cannot rule out the possibility that all these contributions (plus the SM) add up constructively to reach the value required by D0 data, but at this stage it is fair to conclude that this is not a favored explanation.

IV. TIME DEPENDENT CP VIOLATION WITH A NON-ZERO $\Delta\Gamma$

Finally, we comment on the CP asymmetry A_{TCP} which can be measured by studying the time dependent $B \rightarrow l^+\nu X$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow l^-\bar{\nu}\bar{X}$ decay rate difference,

$$A_{TCP} = 2e^{\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s t}{2}} \frac{A_f \cos(\Delta M_s t) + S_f \sin(\Delta M_s t)}{1 + e^{\Delta\Gamma_s t} - A_f^{\Delta\Gamma}(1 - e^{\Delta\Gamma_s t})}, \quad (20)$$

where f is not a CP eigenstate. The notation follows Ref. [24],

$$\begin{aligned} A_f &= \frac{|A(f)|^2 - |\bar{A}(\bar{f})|^2}{|A(f)|^2 + |\bar{A}(\bar{f})|^2}, \quad S_f = -2 \frac{\text{Im}((q_{B_s}/p_{B_s})\bar{A}(f)A^*(f))}{|A(f)|^2 + |\bar{A}(\bar{f})|^2}, \\ A_f^{\Delta\Gamma} &= 2 \frac{\text{Re}((q_{B_s}/p_{B_s})\bar{A}(f)A^*(f))}{|A(f)|^2 + |\bar{A}(\bar{f})|^2}, \quad |A_f|^2 + |S_f|^2 + |A_f^{\Delta\Gamma}|^2 = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

In this equation, $A(f)$ and $\bar{A}(\bar{f})$ are time dependent decay amplitudes for B_s and \bar{B}_s decay into states f and \bar{f} in terms of the B_s mixing parameters

$$\frac{q_{B_s}}{p_{B_s}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_s^{12*} - i\Gamma_s^{12*}/2}{M_s^{12} - i\Gamma_s^{12}/2}}. \quad (22)$$

Assuming that CP violation in A and \bar{A} is small, $|A| = |\bar{A}|$, one obtains

$$A_{TCP} = 2e^{\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s t}{2}} \frac{\sin \phi_s \sin(\Delta M_s t)}{1 + e^{\Delta\Gamma_s t} - \cos \phi_s (1 - e^{\Delta\Gamma_s t})}. \quad (23)$$

If $\Delta\Gamma_q = 0$, which is a very good approximation for B_d decays, it is not possible to study the quantity $A_f^{\Delta\Gamma}$ in totality. The time dependence is a simple sine function of time and one cannot check the $\Delta\Gamma$ effect. Therefore this CP violating observable is special to $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ system because $\Delta\Gamma_s$ is not zero. It offers a possibility to study the exponential factor in the time dependence. In the SM the phase ϕ_s is small [2], 0.0041 ± 0.0014 , resulting in a

very small A_{TCP} . If the D0 result is confirmed however, a large phase is allowed as we saw earlier and a large A_{TCP} is possible. In Fig(3), we show $a_{TCP} = A_{TCP}(\Delta\Gamma_s) - A_{TCP}(0)$ as a function of t . We have chosen the value $\sin\phi_s = -0.5$ with the phase in the third quadrant and the central value $\Delta_s = 0.096$ for illustration. We can see that at the few percent level, there are differences with respect to the $\Delta\Gamma_s = 0$ case, and such differences may be tested at the LHCb or at a B-factory, such as BELLE II with sufficient high energy to produce $B_s\bar{B}_s$ pairs.

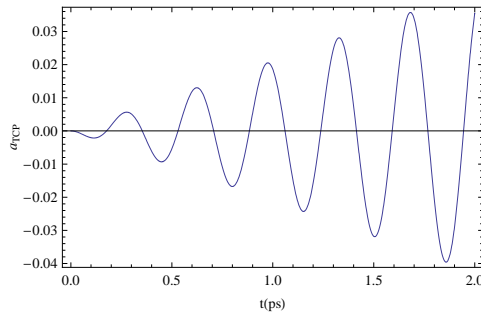


FIG. 3: a_{TCP} vs. $t(\text{ps})$ with $\sin\phi_s = -0.5$ and $\cos\phi_s < 0$.

V. SUMMARY

The dimuon asymmetry reported by D0 is much larger than the SM prediction although further experimental studies are needed to confirm this result. $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing may contaminate the final results and it is therefore important to carry out a detailed study with careful selection criteria for the dimuon events. If the D0 result is confirmed, it represents clear evidence for new physics beyond the SM.

If new physics only affects M_s^{12} , we can get an asymmetry within one σ of the D0 value, but it is not possible to reach the central value. Modification of Γ_s^{12} by new physics may then play an important role. We studied the consequences of the D0 dimuon asymmetry on a Z' model with tree level FCNC and in a SUSY model with R-parity violating interactions. We find that the exchange of Z' can significantly modify M_s^{12} and bring the theoretical prediction to within one σ of the D0 allowed region. We showed that there are R-parity violating terms which can modify Γ_s^{12} but that these modifications are probably too small to account for the observed D0 asymmetry. We also showed that the D0 result implies a large

effect on time dependent CP violation in $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing resulting in a detectable non-zero $\Delta\Gamma_s$ effect at the LHCb.

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